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Daily Democrat

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

We don't comprehend the policy of the telegraph reports these times. We say nothing about the truth of them; for no one supposes they are true when they deal in anything but material results. The story that General Scott would resign in ten days, on account of physical infirmities, was one of the sensation items. It would occur to any one to inquire how any outsider could get hold of such information if it were true. Then, to smooth the way, the General is to have a large sum of money, not heretofore allowed, and his pay and emoluments are to continue. Some politicians, no doubt, desire to see a place made to advance some favorite, and hence predict what they desire.

McClellan, too, is to be superseded by some one else, which is another desire; the wish being father to the thought.

Fremont has been several times removed, and not removed, by telegraph. After all, it seems, just now, that he will be more likely to remove Price out of Missouri, than to be removed himself.

Then the marvelous yarn was set afloat that the secret instructions to the naval expedition were stolen, and the whole plan revealed.

Whether such stories are set afloat to amuse and cheat the enemy, or to do mischief to the Government, it is not easy to determine.

In either case, the country can dispense with such trash. Lies are sometimes reckoned expedient and profitable. A false estimate is placed upon their value, in our opinion.

We can do without these lies, and, after all, they don't deceive anybody. For most of them, it is simply enough to inquire how such things were found out. It is extremely improbable that the information often pretended to be given can be obtained from any reliable source. The removal of Generals, and the orders they have, and the plans of movements, the authorities have certainly learned by this time to keep to themselves

The old tory of Blackwood's Magazine makes himself rather merry over the Democratic mob of this country. It is coming out as he always predicted. I told you so. He amuses himself over our battles, finding a vast contrast between our boasting and our achievements in war. Our battles are not sufficiently heroic and sanguinary to come up to our vaunting. Let him laugh; we deserve to be laughed at; all his sneers we richly merit. He doesn't feel sorry at all over our calamities; on the contrary, he enjoys them evidently. He is rather favorable to the South, and has no stomach at all for Abolitionists.

But he very wisely slides over the slavery question; touching it lightly; knowing, perhaps, as well as we do, that it had little or nothing to do with the contest. Our Government is not strong enough. The will of the people is a poor basis for stability. We are a failure; of course we are. Those who made our institutions meant well; they were statesmen. They did the best they could; but they were compelled to build on a wrong foundation.

The whole fight, he thinks, will not amount to much. The Union may be broken up, but something will come out of it. We shall not be able to bully people as we have been accustomed to. That will be all the better for other people; and, perhaps, it will teach us modesty.

Very well, Mr. Blackwood, laugh on just now; you have often speculated about America and failed. You may fail this time; don't whistle over the fall of Democratic Government until you are out of the woods. This Union may turn up more formidable than ever, and then it will be our turn to laugh. It may turn out that our people are such asses as to dissolve the Union, and sacrifice their power in the world as well as their own liberty. If they do, laugh on; they will be fit subjects of derision.

Accounts from below, such as we can hear, indicate that Buckner's command is still continuing the ravages of the country around about him. The filmey veil is thrown off. It is no longer an intention to confiscate—in plain words, rob—citizens because he may favor the Union, but marauding bands lay waste the country—laying waste everything they can find, without regard to party, and burning what they cannot carry off.

We heard yesterday of a gentleman who arrived in our city, and who had himself been a secessionist. He says it is absurd to talk of any regard for the rights of private property; that the army act more

like an undisciplined mob in an enemy's country, than a regular force, and that while some of the Confederate officers may, and doubtless do, try to prevent it, yet it is beyond their power. The men are almost wholly unrestrained in the country in which they are.

This was to be expected. An army even under rigid discipline is an evil, and an army in an enemy's country will commit outrages. It has been so since the world began. Wellington, when retreating to Torres Vedras, declared his army to be the most reckless ravagers he had ever known; and Wellington we know to have been one of the most exact disciplinarians that has ever commanded an army. Sir John Moore made a similar complaint. Washington, in his letters to Congress, is bitter upon his soldiers for the same crime. Yet the "Peninsular," in the time of Wellington and Moore, was claimed by the British as friendly—just as Buckner claims Kentucky. Buckner's army, however, being a rabble, seem to surpass these, and what those great commanders would say to such outrages as are committed by his men, can be easily imagined.

Yet there are men who wish Buckner would take Louisville, fondly believing that they and their property would be untouched. In defiance of all that has been written concerning the outrages committed by an invading army, they suppose there will be an exception, and that by these very men who are now laying Southern Kentucky in waste. It is a truth too well established by history and precedent, that if Buckner could take Louisville, the burning and slaughtering would not be confined to Union men. Soldiers dashing in recklessness upon a wealthy city would not hesitate to commit an outrage merely because it was upon one who had sympathized with them. Union men, Secessionists, and all, must and should expect to be involved in one common ruin.

A disciplined army—well officered and well disciplined, might not do so much harm, but the rabble under Buckner would think of nothing but the spoils. The army under General McCook, now lying on the Nashville railroad, beyond Louisville, is saving the personal property of all citizens irrespective of party. Remove them, and property in the city and county would fall a hundred per cent; indeed, could not find a cash purchaser at all. Misguided men, who are in favor of Secession, know this. They know what a terrible decline would occur in property, and yet feign not to be able to connect cause and effect as to know that this destruction will be caused by the taking of the city.

The invasion of one part of the State has been its ruin. Houseless and homeless, women and children are cast out into the fields, with the bitter and biting frosts of winter upon them. Robbed of all they have, down to the very clothes on their backs, they are forced to seek subsistence from the Union part of the State, when they can find it, to beg a little of their own from their spoilers, or die in the snow—another evidence of the blessings of Secession.

LECTURE ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; BY NOBLE BUTLER, A. M. We have received from the talented author the above lecture, delivered in Pewee Valley, Kentucky, and as a historical and literary production, it is every way worthy of high reputation.

Mr. Butler shows, by extracts from the most distinguished patriots and statesmen of the Colonies and the Government, that the people, in what is known as the United States of America, have kept one purpose in view throughout all their efforts, to wit: a perfect Union.

By facts in our history, he shows that our present Constitution forms a Union of the people, and not of the States. The articles of confederation he shows to have been a league of States. He quotes from the preamble of that instrument: "The said States hereby enter into a firm league of friendship with each other." And the more majestic preamble of the present Constitution: "We, the people, do ordain and establish this Constitution." Showing the marked difference in the two instruments.

In a clear and logical manner, he shows that the State sovereignty, as assumed by Secession, is without the slightest support, either in fact or theory. In a pure style and enlivened eloquence, he shows that it is in the mighty power of the Union that we have arrived at the point of being one of the first powers on the globe, and ridicules the idea that any State could have alone made herself respected abroad. State pride he cordially approves, when it is not made to override and destroy the pride in our nationality.

He points out that the two principles of construction and destruction exist in everything in nature, and that in relation to Government in our early history they are typified by Washington and Burr. He shows that this rebellion has not arisen from any sincere desire to benefit mankind, but is the secret machinations of plotters. He well says in the conclusion: "The process of disintegration once begun, it will go on till it scatters the Union in States, and the States into fragments."

The men who are trying to have General McClellan superseded, are superridiculous traitors to the Government.

The aristocratic journals of Europe have a sharp instinct in smelling out their kind. They like the tone of the South; they sneer at the rule of majorities and the unbridled Democracy. Such is the cant of South Carolina & Co. This sounds well. It has the ring of the true metal, these ruling classes think. These Southern men are coming to us, is the shrewd guess. That will all do at present; but when the Southern masses begin to hear the sound of the hammer forging their chains, which is drowned now in the clamor of arms, what then? These would-be rulers will find their level in haste. This unbridled Democracy still lives in the South. It is the power in this Southern country, and will make itself felt.

We admonish these writers not to take comfort in advance. This tone of arrogance comes from a few who have got ahead of themselves. It's only demagoguery gone to seed. It doesn't come from the real aristocracy of the country; these concede the power of the masses.

SECESSION OUTRAGES—MEN DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.—We make the following extract from a letter from Columbia, of the date of the 29th: "It is awful to see the men come in from Tennessee and the lower part of the State. They all give in the most horrid stories of the hardships which the people in their sections undergo. They come in daily by the hundred. If the Government would take the proper steps, five thousand men could be collected here in three weeks. The Secessionists are robbing and plundering the whole country South of here. The men are anxious to get back home and fight. They are urgent for a fight. The Government is buying all the corn about this section of the country, and paying hard cash for it. There will hardly be enough, as the crops are rather meager."

We understand that the Thirty-ninth Indiana regiment has taken quarters upon Jesse D. Bright's farm, near Jeffersontown. It makes an excellent camp ground for the loyal soldiers who have responded to their country's call. If the traitor is heart and soul with the enemy, it is no reason why his grounds should not contribute to the cause of the Government and the country. We only wish the traitor was mustered in the ranks and made to "keep step" to the music of the Union.

A secessionist offered a bet at Pewee Valley the other day that Buckner would only defeat General Rousseau. A bystander warned him to beware, but he said he did not fear arrest, as he did not propose to aid treason. The bystander remarked that if he was not aiding he was a betting (abetting) treason. Certificates can be produced that the bystander didn't mean a pun.

From the news gleaned from Southern sources, a large Confederate force is to be concentrated in this State. It is confidently stated that Buckner has eighty thousand troops. This is, perhaps, an exaggeration; but that he has a large force there is no doubt.

The Secessionists can out-bluster any set of men known since the days of Ancient Pistol and Boabdil, but are especially mute when it comes to fights in Kentucky. There has not been a skirmish in which they have not been handsomely thrashed. Hurrah for old Kentucky!

General Hunter reluctantly says that Fremont is incompetent—a fact pretty generally known before. If the Government does not turn him out, his troops, however, can win a battle in spite of him, but it will be at the expense of numerous lives.

An exchange very properly adopts our suggestion that the New York Tribune be suspended. On reflection, we think the same object would be better effected if its editor was suspended.

A correspondent of the Journal of the South, Oscar Turner, in saying that he was a strong Douglas man in the Presidential canvass. He was no such thing. He hasn't that honor.

T. B. Monroe, Jr., formerly Secretary of State, is now a Major of the Confederate army. We knew he would have an office. He has been sucking pap ever since he was born.

A letter from Columbia says it is reported that there are twenty thousand Secessionists in Burkesville, but discredits it.

The Secessionists send up lights every night, in sight of our camp, at Nolin, probably eight or ten miles distant.

RALLY! RALLY!! Colonel Walter C. Whitaker will address the people of Owen county as follows:

At Owenton, Nov. 1, at 2 P. M.
At Liberty, Nov. 2, at 11 A. M.
At Dallasburg, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M.

He calls on all the friends of the Union to volunteer for its defense.

UNION VICTORY AT PLATTSBURG, Mo.—We have received accounts of an engagement at Plattsburg, about fifteen miles south of the Hannibal road, which we deem trustworthy. On Sunday night, about seven hundred Union forces captured a rebel camp at Plattsburg, killed eight traitors, took twelve prisoners, one cannon (all the artillery they had), a large amount of small arms, and twenty horses. The camp was completely routed. The prisoners have been sent to St. Louis.—Leavenworth Conservative.

Late from Southern Papers.

By late arrivals of Southern papers, we have much interesting matter, from which it will be evident that the cause of the rebels is not looking up at all.

First, we have an address from Mr. Memminger, of the Treasury Department, dated Richmond, October 17, to the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the produce loan, which he commences as follows:

Gentlemen: Inquiries have been made from various quarters:

1. Whether, during the continuance of the blockade, efforts should be made to procure further subscriptions.

2. Whether the Government will authorize promises to be held out of aid to the planters, as an inducement to such further subscriptions.

The inquiries made of him were evidently for cures for relief. It would appear that the planters, seriously oppressed as they are by the blockade, have appealed to the Government either to purchase the entire cotton crop of the year, or to make an advance upon its hypothecated value. To both of these proposals Mr. Memminger declines to accede, remarking at the same time that "they demand that a new Government, yet struggling for existence, should reject all the lessons of experience, and undertake that which no Government, however long established, has yet succeeded in effecting;" and the experiment, he says, is proposed, moreover, to a Government engaged in a gigantic war, whose enemies are now in possession of all the munitions, work shops and resources that have been collected during forty-five years of peace; whose fleets have been built up at the joint expense of both North and South; who, with all these on hand, are compelled to spend nearly ten millions per week to carry on the war; and "can we," says Mr. Memminger, "expect to contend with them at less than half that expenditure?" He reminds the planters, further, that it is not their notes and bonds, nor their produce, which the government requires, but money, which is essential to its existence. He declares the experiment of increasing the liability, and thus damaging the credit of the government, is too dangerous a one to be tried for the furtherance of any interest, even that of cotton; and he very plainly tells the planters that they must seek relief elsewhere.

ARKANSAS ITEMS.

[From the Little Rock True Democrat, Oct. 17.]

We are glad to learn that troops are going to McGehee's. J. W. Whitehead, from Texas, formerly of Kansas, raised and equipped, at his own expense, a fine company of Texans. Col. Stone's regiment of mounted Texans has reached him here.

Col. W. C. Mitchell, the old war horse of Carroll and Marion, has also joined him with his regiment. Companies are going to him without waiting to be formed into battalions or regiments.

Some weeks since we announced that Hon. Robert W. Johnson had procured from the Confederate government an order for the establishment of a telegraphic line of communication between Little Rock and Fort Smith, for the purpose of speedy communication with McCulloch's army. We now notice that the government has acted promptly, and awarded the contract to build it to Mr. H. A. Montgomery, the builder of the telegraph line between Little Rock and Memphis.

Mr. Johnson also produced an order for the establishment of a line between Des Arc and Pocahontas, and we hope soon to hear that steps have been taken to place it under contract.

It is true that Gen. Hardee's command has been removed to Kentucky, but that fact renders the necessity of a speedy communication with Pocahontas all the more imperative.

The small force left there might be assailed by superior numbers, and assistance thus needed promptly. With a telegraphic communication, such assistance could then be rendered much more speedily. Let us have a telegraphic line to Pocahontas as soon as possible, by all means.

In a letter to the Fort Smith Times, from Col. McIntosh, and dated Camp Cooper, Mo., September 27, we find the following:

We hope soon to start after that robber and thief, Lane. I took yesterday and sent to Camp Walker thirty thousand pounds of lead and one hundred and sixty kegs of powder. This will be a good help to our cause.

STARTLING INDIAN NEWS—TROUBLES IN THE CREEK NATION.

[From the Little Rock True Democrat, Oct. 17.]

The Abolitionists feel that in losing the Indian nations they have let a bird loose. They are making efforts to neutralize the action of General Pike, and have succeeded in getting a number of the Creeks to array themselves in opposition to the Southern Confederacy. To this end they have promised payment of all the annuities to the few who would join them, and the aid of thousands of Kansas ruffians. The following letter was sent to Gen. Pike:

CAMP PLEASANT, Sept. 4, 1861.

Gen. Pike—Sir: We have just now seen a runner from the opposite party to-night, and one yesterday, both of which state that they design attacking this regiment in five days. We have had news from them daily, and threats upon threats, but apprehended no difficulty until their Northern delegates returned. They have returned now with forces to the amount of six thousand men to aid them—so runs the rumor—and we will be attacked right away. Sir, the time has come when this matter must be looked into. I would suggest that you send over the forces in the Cherokee Nation, and those in the Choctaw Nation, that, with the regiment here, we go up and put an end to the whole matter. I think this is all important, and ought to be done immediately.

Your obedient servant,

D. M. McInrosh, Col. C. C. R.

The following editorial from the Fort Smith Times and Herald, shows that Gen. McCulloch has taken prompt measures to crush out this outbreak. Hopothleholo, one of the chief leaders of the old Creek party, is at the head of 1,700 men, near the Creek agency, in arms against the South.

REGULAR DRILLS, PREPARATORY TO ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE FIELD.

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner of the 24th admits that the loss of the rebels at the battle of Bull's Bluff was over three hundred killed.

We copy the following letter from the Southern Commercial Convention at Macon, Ga., and several items of interest, from the Memphis Appeal of the 22d October:

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

MACON, Oct. 18, 1861.

The action of the Convention in regard to deciding against the propriety of an advance by government to the planters, the opening of our ports free to all the world's commerce, and allowing the exportation of cotton in return for imports, has already reached you. But there was one important matter passed over which requires the early and earnest attention of the country. I mean the resolutions proposing the needful preparatory legislation to prevent our trade and finances falling again under the control of New York. These resolutions, I think, expressed the sentiment of the country, as they certainly did a deadly blow at the North, as appeared upon the debate. They were:

1. To place a discounting duty of twenty per cent. on all foreign goods imported into the Confederate States through or for account of Northern parties for a period of ten years.</p

Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Office—79 Third Street, east side, between Market and Jefferson.

COLT'S PISTOLS.—Good Union men, who may be in need of Colt's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office. dif

A Word to Newspaper Readers.

The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

To Correspondents.

We should be much obliged to our friends in all parts of the State if they would, during these stirring times, send us the news of their neighborhood whenever any events of importance occur. We shall thus be better able to keep our readers posted as to the true state of affairs in Kentucky.

N. B.—All letters for publication should be separate from letters on business, and addressed as follows: "Louisville Democrat, drawer C, Louisville, Ky."

Circular.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Louisville, Oct. 31, 1861.

The removal of prisoners (except spies and prisoners of war) from the State, without giving them an opportunity for trial by the legal tribunals of the country, does not meet the approval of the Commanding General. It is ordered that all such prisoners now under arrest, or who may be hereafter arrested, shall be taken before a Judge or a Commissioner of the United States most convenient to the place of arrest, to be examined and dealt with according to law.

W. T. SHERMAN, Brig.-Gen. Com.

FROM WARSAW.—On Tuesday evening the mailboat going up to Cincinnati took to Warsaw, from Vevay, Ind., a detachment of Home Guards. As the boat landed at Warsaw a messenger arrived in the town from the Federal camp. This messenger reported that a number of mounted rebels had just ridden up to the Union outposts, and were fired upon by our troops, with what result he was unable to say. The Federal force was small, and, as they feared an attack from superior numbers, he was sent to Warsaw for reinforcements. Forty or fifty men started immediately, and when the boat landed the firing was heard in the direction of the camp, but nothing further was known.

ESPECIAL CALL TO THE LOYAL LADIES OF THE THIRD WARD.—The loyal ladies of the Third ward are hereby requested to meet on this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Curran Pope, on Walnut street, between East and Floyd, for the purpose of making up clothes for the soldiers. Let no loyal lady in the ward be absent on any account. There will be ample room for all, and sewing machines and work in abundance.

By order of the Moderator.

CATHERINE FETTER, Sec.

MEETING THIS EVENING.—Colonel W. P. Boone will address the people of the Seventh and Eighth wards, at the corner of Eleventh and Market streets, at half-past seven o'clock this evening, on the subject of the rebellion. Let every one who has the good of our bleeding country at heart be present. To-morrow evening at half-past seven o'clock Col. Boone will also speak at the engine-house in Portland. His constituents will have an opportunity of hearing from him an account of his stewardship as their representative in the Legislature.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Oct. 31.—The cage was not quite so well filled this morning as it was yesterday, as there was but one seat taken, and this was occupied by John Osborne, who was, according to his own testimony, arrested last night by order of the Provost Marshal for leaving his regular beat. His Honor, not having anything to do with military affairs, discharged him.

ACCIDENT.—An elderly woman, whose name we did not learn, was accidentally run over, at the corner of Sixth and Water streets, yesterday, by one of the Provost Marshal's Cavalry as they were taking their horses to water. She was seriously but not dangerously hurt.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—The General Council was in session last night. Judge W. S. Bodley was elected Assistant City Attorney, and W. W. Talbot Inspector and Measurer of Coal. Other business attended to was of no special interest to the public at large.

Elder D. P. Henderson, of the Walnut-street Christian Church, of this city, is preaching a series of sermons at the Eighth and Walnut Christian Chapel, Cincinnati, and is meeting with great success.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society will be held this evening, Nov. 1st, at three o'clock, at Mrs. Nold's school room, on Guthrie street.

MRS. JOHN W. TYLER, Secretary.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Kentucky will convene in this city at Odd Fellows' Hall next Tuesday.

General R. W. Johnson arrived in the city last evening, from his command down the Nashville road.

Telegraphic Facts and Fancies. The dispatches coming last night announce the arrival of General Fremont and his division at Springfield last Sunday—the people of that town receiving the army with every demonstration of joy.

President Lincoln has done a good thing, if the New York Herald's special Washington correspondent is to be believed. We say that the President has as good as told Senators Chandler, Wade and others, who went to Washington to clamor for an advance, to go home and mind their own business, leaving to the proper authorities to make an advance if they see fit and when they see fit. In other words, he leaves the whole matter in General McClellan's hands, and will endorse his actions. It is about time the politicians had a little snubbing: they may hereafter "assume a virtue if they have it not," as the melancholy Prince of Denmark once on a time advised his mother to do, and outwardly, at least, submit to the "military necessities" of the times.

We have also a rumor from Jefferson City, that General Sigel had, near Bolivar, fallen upon Price's rear guard, and routed them, taking General Rains a prisoner. But this news does not seem to be very reliable, and we await confirmation before crediting it.

We call the attention of readers to the circular of Brigadier-General Sherman, published in our columns to-day. It strikes us as eminently proper. We are for holding the last rebel to a strict accountability. Let the offender be held to answer in the country where the offense is committed. The judge or commissioner can readily obtain the facts in the case and hold all offenders to the rigor of the law. There are many traitors, great and small, and of various shades of guilt, who have fled from their homes and taken fancied security within the lines of the enemy, fearing not so much an arrest as the prospect of being sent to Fort Lafayette.

There are some great offenders, those who have partaken of the bounty of the Government—its honors and emoluments—that should go straight way to some military prison to remain during the war, unless sooner discharged by the proper authorities. We mean those who have been promoted to office, and through means of their position have thrown the weight of their influence, their means, and their personal aid to the enemy. Such men, having signalized themselves in hostility to the Government, should be made to feel the rigor of the law, and it becomes a military necessity to let such look through the iron bars at Fort Lafayette. But it is unnecessarily severe and exceeds the bounds of duty and propriety to hustle off every small offender. Let them be looked after at home. The judge or commissioner in each district can attend to their case, and we are glad to see that General Sherman suggests that henceforth such shall be the mode of proceeding against them.

In Ft. Lafayette from Kentucky. In a published list of the prisoners at Ft. Lafayette, we find the names of the following from Kentucky:

Hon. Chas. Morehead, Louisville. R. T. Durrett, Louisville. Martin W. Barr, Louisville. H. G. Thurber, Oldham county. F. M. Crow, Oldham county. J. W. Griffith, Oldham county. Andrew McDowell, Oldham county. J. W. Roberts, Harrodsburg. S. H. Wooldridge, Harrodsburg. W. E. Kearney, Clark county. Joseph Buck, Marion county. J. F. McFruit, Harrodsburg. Wm. Grubbs, Madison county. W. E. Wright, Marion county. Lewis S. Holcak, Bullitt county.

RALLY, KENTUCKIANS!—True sons of Kentucky, call at Capt. McGowan's recruiting office, on Sixth street, next door to the corner of Market, or at McSweeney's, on Market, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and enroll yourselves, to defend everything dear to you, in one of the best companies in the State, and commanded by experienced officers. Call soon and show your colors.

CHAS. F. DUPRE, Recruiting Officer.

A full meeting of the loyal ladies of the Fourth ward is requested this (Friday) morning at 9 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Quigley, on Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. Contributions from the gentlemen are solicited. They will please hand them in immediately, as material is much needed.

COKING.—The First Ohio, which is now fully re-organized, well drilled, clothed, and armed, and under experienced and efficient officers, left Dayton yesterday morning, and was expected to leave Cincinnati at noon for Kentucky. The supposition is that it will go into McCook's brigade, down on the Nashville Railroad.

Col. Raymond Lee, who was captured by the Confederates in the engagement at Edwards' Ferry, was formerly a particular friend of Jefferson Davis. Lee graduated at West Point in the same class with Davis, taking the first rank, while the latter stood twenty-three.

Mons. Leonard will open his gallery of paintings at the Masonic Temple, this afternoon, to give the children of the schools an opportunity of visiting these superb works of art.

Hours of exhibition from 4 till 6 P. M.

The New Orleans Delta exists over the fact that six hundred shares of the Bank of Louisiana, owned by Wm. B. Astor, have been confiscated. In good times the stock was worth \$150 a share, which makes Mr. Astor's loss \$90,000.

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[For the Louisville Democrat.]

At a meeting of the Portland Union Club, held at the Hall of the Engine house on the 29th of October, 1861, the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society being present by invitation—

Paul Villier, Esq., was called to the chair, and Wm. S. Butterfield was appointed secretary.

The Chairman stated that this meeting had been called for the purpose of conferring with the Union ladies present, and to adopt such measures as will aid the Union ladies of the Ninth Ward in soliciting contributions from the citizens, either in money or goods, for the benefit of the soldiers who have nobly left their homes and gone to meet the enemy.

It was resolved that the following named ladies and gentlemen be a committee to call on the citizens to contribute money or such articles as may be useful for the soldier, and to hand over such contributions to Mrs. Col. W. P. Boone:

LADIES.

Mrs. W. P. Boone. Mrs. Capt. Irvine, " L. Ruth, " D. Belknap, " F. Butterfield, " J. W. Earick, " E. Arnold, Miss Baird, Capt. Lockhart, " H. Ruth, " A. Deline, " E. Earick, " M. Dupre, " Ada Parker, " H. Daquet, " Boone, " James, Mrs. John D'Urso, " A. J. Harrington,

GENTLEMEN.

Mr. Louis Ruth, Captain J. Irvine, " Paul Villier, Captain E. Lockhart, " S. P. Dupre, Mr. John D'Urso, " F. Koosler, Mr. A. J. Harrington.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville Democrat and Journal.

On motion, adjourned.

PAUL VILLIER, Chairman.

S. BUTTERFIELD, Secretary.

TO THE LADIES.—A friend of ours, who has spent a week in camp at Nolin creek, informs us that the Kentucky troops, now there, are many traitors, great and small, and of various shades of guilt, who have fled from their homes and taken fancied security within the lines of the enemy, fearing not so much an arrest as the prospect of being sent to Fort Lafayette.

There are some great offenders, those who have partaken of the bounty of the Government—its honors and emoluments—that should go straight way to some military prison to remain during the war, unless sooner discharged by the proper authorities.

We mean those who have been promoted to office, and through means of their position have thrown the weight of their influence, their means, and their personal aid to the enemy. Such men, having signalized themselves in hostility to the Government, should be made to feel the rigor of the law, and it becomes a military necessity to let such look through the iron bars at Fort Lafayette.

But it is unnecessarily severe and exceeds the bounds of duty and propriety to hustle off every small offender. Let them be looked after at home. The judge or commissioner in each district can attend to their case, and we are glad to see that General Sherman suggests that henceforth such shall be the mode of proceeding against them.

Court of Appeals.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY OF TERM.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 30, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Proctor et al vs. Douglass; affirmed. Marshall et al vs. Hopkins; affirmed. Nail vs. Proctor; Davis; reversed. Coal's adm' vs. Field; Davis; reversed.

ORDERS.

Williet et al vs. Pottinger et al; Davis; affirmed. Teeter vs. Price's adm' et al; Davis; affirmed. Allens et al vs. McSweeney; affirmed. Staley et al vs. Keenon's adm' et al; Breckinridge; Maurice et al vs. Bennett et al; Breckinridge; were submitted on briefs.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY OF TERM.

FRANKFORT, October 31, 1861.

ORDERS.

Slaughter vs. Aylett; Meade; Patterson vs. Douglass; Meade; Neely et al (of color) vs. Neely's ex'r; Logan; Lusk et al vs. Green et al; Warren; were submitted on briefs. Walhalla's adm'r vs. Wright et al; Warren; argued by Judge Underwood for appellant and submitted.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY OF TERM.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 31, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Neeley et al (of color) vs. Neely's ex'r; Logan; affirmed. D'ville vs. Roberts et al; Davis; affirmed. Allen et al vs. Hanks; Breckinridge; affirmed. Allens et al vs. Keenan's adm' et al; Breckinridge; affirmed. Slaughter vs. Aylett; Meade; reversed. Trustees of Bardstown vs. Bardstown & L. R. R. Co.; Nelson; reversed.

ORDERS.

Forbes vs. Bradshaw, Edmonson; continued. Woods' ex'r vs. Lewis et al; Simpson; continued. Long et al vs. Upton; Butler; argued by Judge Underwood for appellant and submitted.

ARRESTED AND RELEASED.—We learn from the Frankfort Yeoman that E. Raines and Daniel Boone, arrested on the charge of treason by the Home Guards, were discharged on Wednesday under a writ of habeas corpus after a hearing before the Federal Court now in session at that place. The parties are residents of Woodford county.

Mr. C. C. Spencer has a large sale of fine furniture, oil paintings and engravings this morning at his auction rooms, to which, he requests us to say, will be added a large lot of stone, china, and queensware, and other articles just received; also work mules and buggy.

A young man from Boone county named E. C. Powell was arrested in Covington day before yesterday for shooting in the streets for Jeff. Davis. He took the oath of allegiance rather than pay a prolonged visit to Camp Chase, at Columbus, O.

EDWARD.—The First Ohio, which is now fully re-organized, well drilled, clothed, and armed, and under experienced and efficient officers, left Dayton yesterday morning, and was expected to leave Cincinnati at noon for Kentucky. The supposition is that it will go into McCook's brigade, down on the Nashville Railroad.

Col. Raymond Lee, who was captured by the Confederates in the engagement at Edwards' Ferry, was formerly a particular friend of Jefferson Davis. Lee graduated at West Point in the same class with Davis, taking the first rank, while the latter stood twenty-three.

Mons. Leonard will open his gallery of paintings at the Masonic Temple, this afternoon, to give the children of the schools an opportunity of visiting these superb works of art.

Hours of exhibition from 4 till 6 P. M.

The New Orleans Delta exists over the fact that six hundred shares of the Bank of Louisiana, owned by Wm. B. Astor, have been confiscated. In good times the stock was worth \$150 a share, which makes Mr. Astor's loss \$90,000.

General R. W. Johnson arrived in the city last evening, from his command down the Nashville road.

The subscription to the popular loan in Terre Haute, Indiana, exceeds twenty-nine thousand dollars.

News from the West.

The Jefferson City correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat telegraphs to that paper on the 29th, that Mr. Sutherland passed through there that day, on his way from Gen. Fremont's headquarters to St. Louis. He accompanied Mr. J. M. Nelson, president of the St. Louis Bank at Booneville, to request that the money taken from the bank by Col. Worthington might be restored.

Gen. Fremont promptly complied with the request, and the bill of the Bank of St. Louis may now be regarded at par. The money, amounting to \$140,000, had been sent by Col. Worthington to St. Louis, and is now in the vaults of the Mechanic's Bank.

Mr. Sutherland says that the country through which he passed to Fremont is full of forage. Wheat and corn are plenty, and Fremont will make use of it if necessary. The provision trains move slowly. It is probable he will wait at Springfield for them.

The Rolla correspondent also telegraphs on the 29th as follows:

Thirty-eight of the Springfield wounded arrived to day; they left Thursday evening. On the day before the village was visited by over one thousand of the rebel State Guard, under Colonels Frazier and J. H. Price—they were bitter and threatening. The command carried away salt and other heavy goods left by Colonel Taylor. Gen. Price was then at Neosho. Switzer and Montgomery, with train for Bolivar, were met two miles beyond Lebanon. Read all to Springfield.

A letter from Cairo, dated the 28th, contains the following news:

The expedition which won the battle of Fredericksburg returned to Cape Girardeau last Friday night, having left Jeff. Thompson and his scattered forces retreating as rapidly as possible towards Greenville. They returned thoroughly worn out by their long and hard march

W. PITKIN.....WM. L. PIKE.....HENRY F. AVER
Pitkin, Pierson & Co.,
 (Successors to Pitkin Brothers),
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SEEDS,
 AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES,
 Tree, Plants, Lime, Hydraulic Cement, Plaster, &c.,
 311 MAIN STREET
 LOUISVILLE, KY.

Mr. Avery being a partner in our house, enables us to furnish Wholesale Dealer with his Flows at market prices.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING SOLD HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, &c., to WM. B. WILSON, who will continue the business at the old stand, takes pleasure in commanding his old friends and customers of the house and the community to do every way worthy of their confidence and patronage.

Mr. W. had the control of the business for several months, and is authorized to settle the business of the old firm.

G. W. BASHAW.

WM. B. WILSON,

Successor to G. W. Bashaw.

Grass Seeds!

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, OUGHARD GRASS, HEDGES, GRASS, CLOVER, TIMOTHY, HUN-
 GARIAN, MILLET, &c., &c. Also, all kinds of
Garden Seeds,

HORSE-POWERS, THRESHERS, PLOWS of all the
 size improved patterns, GRINDING MILLS, and all
 kinds of FARM IMPLEMENTS. ALSO, WHITE SAND-
 STONE, LIME, CALCINE, PLASTER, LAND PLAT-
 TER, &c.

A large assortment of the above articles in stores and
 will be sold at low prices at

WM. B. WILSON'S,
 No. 22 West Main street, south side.

F. FABEL.

N. MILLER

F. FABEL & CO.,
 MANUFACTURERS OF

STAR & PRESSED MOLD CANDLES

ALSO, OXIDE, OLIVE, GERMAN, PALM AND
 A FAMILY SOAPS, LARD-OIL ETC., No. 165 east
 side Third street, between Main and Water, Louisville, KY.

Having entirely new machinery, with the latest im-
 provements, a long experience and practice will en-
 able us to furnish the best quality of them at rea-
 sonable prices at any house in the West.

Orders solicited and promptly filled at the shop

note.

GUTHRIE INSURANCE AND

TRUST COMPANY,

Chartered Capital.....\$500,000
 Paid in and Secured.....\$100,000

THIS COMPANY IS NOW
 organized and ready to engage
 in a general Fire and Marine
 Insurance business on liberal-
 terms.

Office—in Basement of Southern Bank, corner of Main
 and Ballard streets, Louisville, KY.

J. A. FAYSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.—W. A. DICKINSON, Dennis Long, J. P. Marshall, Kearsley Carter, Jacob B. Walker, Ales Craig, John H. Hutchinson, Jacob L. Lyons, William Munroe, John D. Allen, B. C. Levy, Ben F. Avery.

Our dignity

OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR,

SUCCESSORS TO JOS. ROBB,

—BALTIMORE IN—

Pittsburg and Peotona Cannel Coal,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE FOMEROY COAL,

OFFERS FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE COALS RE-
 spectfully solicited and promptly filled at the low-
 est market prices. Constantly on hand, a good supply
 of the PEOTONA COAL and PEACOCK FOMEROY
 COAL, which, for kitchen, parlor or chamber use
 is equal to any.

Offices—303 Third street, between Market and
 Jefferson, at Robt's old stand, and 302 southwest corner
 of Brook and Market streets.

JESSE DICKINSON.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

**North-Western Insurance Com-
 pany,**

On the first day of January, 1861,

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF KEN-
 TUCKY, in compliance with an act entitled "An Act
 to regulate the insurance business of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 23, 1860.

First. NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is "The North-Western In-
 surance Company," and is located in the City of Oswego, and State of New York.

Second. CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock is One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

ASSETS.

1. Cash—On hand and in Bank.....\$6,669 50
 In hand of Agents.....18,292 50
 2. Real Estate unencumbered.....13,269 24

3. Debts due the Company, secured by mort-
 gage on unencumbered Real Estate worth 100 per cent. more than the same is mort-
 gaged for, and the same is mortgaged to one and a half times the amount of the debt.

4. Debts due the Company, otherwise secured, per
 cent. accompanying—

5. Debts due the Company, otherwise un-
 secured.

6. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Com-
 pany, per vouchers—how much, and the rate of interest thereon-
 to-wards.

1st. Utica Gas Light Co. Stock.....\$1,175 00

Total Assets.....1,175 00

7. All other securities.....131,544 00

Total assets of the Company.....\$300,614 94

Third. LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of Liabilities due and not due
 to Banks and other Creditors.....\$5,692 91

2. Losses adjusted and due.....1,212 57

3. Losses unadjusted.....34

4. Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof
 included in preceding item.....19,434 00

5. All other Claims against the Company.....2,047 81

Total Liabilities.....\$44,634 43

Fourth. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.

Frankfort, October 31, 1861.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true copy of
 the original on file in my office.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and
 affixed my official seal, the day and year above
 [Seal] written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

[No. 12—RENEWAL.] AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.

Frankfort, October 31, 1861.

This is to certify that JAS. E. TYLER & CO., Agents of
 the UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMP-
 AY, of Utica, New York, at Louisville, Jefferson Co., have
 filed with me the statement required by the
 provisions of an act entitled "An Act to regulate
 Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved
 March 23, 1860, and it has been shown to me
 that the said Company is now in full force and
 effect, and that the same is mortgaged to one and a half
 times the amount of the capital of at least one hundred and
 fifty thousand dollars.

1. Cash—On hand and in Bank.....\$6,669 50

2. Real Estate unencumbered.....18,292 50

3. Debts due the Company, secured by mort-
 gage on unencumbered Real Estate worth 100 per cent. more than the same is mort-
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Frankfort, October 31, 1861.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the
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In

Daily Democrat

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

There are only a small portion of mankind fully aware of the many ills we suffer from the frailties and indiscretions of our ancestors—entailing upon us loathsome disorders, such as secondary syphilis, scrofula, &c.—leaving a train of constitutional diseases that closes only with the grave. At least one-fourth of our people are invaded by these lurking infections in some form or other. How many young men there are who are daily sinking into an untimely grave, in the spring time of life, in the prime of their years, and all from the want of a proper "Remedy" to cleanse the blood and renovate the system—one that will strike at the very fountain-head of the disease.

We feel that it is a duty we owe to suffering man, to make known an article that will afford him a certain cure, and to recommend as such the "Cherokee Remedy," of which an advertisement appears in to-day's paper—a medicine sold by all Druggists—it has performed cures that have astonished our most skillful practitioners. It not only cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet, &c., but as a purifier of the blood, and a general alternative medicine, it has no equal. We say to all who are affected with any venereal, mercurial or scrofulous taint, to try the great Indian specific. d, w, & wlt

None but a physician knows how much a reliable alternative is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere, there are multitudes that suffer from complaints that nothing but an alternative cures. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have supplied us with a compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which does prove to be the long desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in market is, that it cures the diseases for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one of our intelligent physicians in this neighborhood, and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—Tennessee Farmer, Nashville.

"Wash and be clean," said the Hebrew girl to Naiman, the Syrian. He was skeptical till he tried the sacred waters. That was 3,000 years ago; it is the same now with the hard-to-be-convinced invalid; "What can do me good?" is the oft-repeated query. We will answer it—Are you worn down with prostrated powers of mind and body, perchance even wishing yourself "free from this mortal coil?" Try WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR—you are not too late—it is but a simple vegetable liquid, but all-powerful to raise you from helpless imbecility and prostration to the proper equilibrium of mental and bodily vigor. These are no idle words, but verily indeed Sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

J. WRIGHT & Co., Sole proprietors, New Orleans.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—We would advise all who may be afflicted with General Debility, to try McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It is certainly a valuable remedy; many of our friends have tried it, and is very pleasant to take.

Every country merchant, in laying in his supplies, should be sure to take some of this Cordial. It sells rapidly, beyond the most sanguine expectations of the proprietor. One day last week he sold every bottle he had on hand. Now, with increased facilities, he is able to supply all demands. See the advertisement in another column.

nd d/wl

The ills of man yield like magic to the great power of the Pain Killer.

KINSMAN, OHIO, May 30, 1859. J. N. HARRIS & Co.—Gents: I have for a few months past, used Perry Davis' Pain Killer for DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT, and I must say it has done better for me than any other medicine that I have ever taken.

A friend of mine was afflicted with a severe cough, and was permanently cured by its use. I can recommend it as a valuable medicine to be kept in every house.

Yours, etc., B. F. FELTON.

Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, and all Druggists.

Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters is most certainly a valuable family medicine; it is much sought for, and every day affords new proofs of the peculiar effects of this preparation. In cases where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver, and bowels, is combined with great debility, nervous weakness, and intense melancholy, its effects are most beneficial and wonderful.

Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, and all Druggists.

The ill of man yield like magic to the great power of the Pain Killer.

HAMILTON, OHIO, Aug. 17, 1860. I have been afflicted with sore and weak eyes for the last five years. On the recommendation of a friend, I was induced to use Dr. Weaver's Cerate, and have derived great advantage from its use.

JOHN H. FALCONER.

Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, and all Druggists.

BARLEY! BARLEY! BARLEY! 2,000 BUSHELS PRIME FALL BARLEY, sold by VERNON & CO., No. 205 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

steamed down the river to Columbus, where the steamer Yazzo, with General Polk and Staff, and a large force, came alongside.

Captain Hillyer, who had charge of the mission, delivered the prisoner to General Polk.

There was an interesting meeting between General McDougal and the rebel General Cheatham, who had been warm friends in California.

With the expedition was a man claiming to be a Major of the Eighteenth Missouri regiment, by the name of Gosnel, who had charge of Captain Whitefield up to the time of his arrival at Cairo last night, with the proper credentials.

After our men had delivered their prisoner, Whitefield, on the return to Cairo, two miles from Columbus, Gosnel seized an opportunity, partly undressed, jumped overboard, and before he was missed was out of reach, and is supposed to have reached the shore safely. The matter is mysterious, but as Gosnel had been a prisoner at Columbus, it is supposed to be a concerted plan on the part of Gosnel and the rebels to secure information of our strength, purposes, &c. Captain Whitefield was captured by General Lyon's forces at Springfield, Mo. There is no other news here.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 30.

Since October 1st, according to the returns in the Adjutant General's office, 8,100 infantry recruits, and 794 artillery and cavalry, have been enlisted in Ohio for the war, by the Second Lieutenants appointed for recruiting under the auspices of the District Military Committees. Nine regiments in one month are sufficient, and show that our people are patriotic, and that the recruiting system has been well managed.

PARKERSBURG, Oct. 30.

The steamer Igo burst her boiler at the foot of Blannerhasset's Island, this morning. A man named Cook was killed and two others seriously injured. The accident was caused by the negligence of the engineer. She was loaded. She was recently built, and a small third-class steamer.

River five feet and falling slowly.

[We do not know a steamer named Igo. It is probably a craft recently built.—Eds.]

NATIONAL LOAN.

PURSUANT TO INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, a book will be opened on the twenty-first day of October, at the office of Henning & Spangler, Louisville, Ky., for subscriptions under my authority, for the sum of \$100,000,000, to be paid on the act of July 17, 1861. These notes will be issued in sums of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars, and will be payable on the 17th day of January, 1862, to the order of the subscriber or as directed, and bearing interest at the rate of 7-3/10 percent, per annum, payable semi-annually; such interest to be paid on the 17th day of January, and on the 17th day of July, and so on, until the principal is paid. For the convenience of the holder, each note will have a coupon attached expressing the several amounts of principal and interest which may be due and payable for any fraction of that sum that can be specified. Subscribers may be paid in coin or in bank notes.

Subscriptions for such Treasury Notes will be received during fifteen days from the day of opening the book as aforesaid, and thereafter until the 17th day of January, or for any fraction of that sum that can be specified, for payment in coin or in bank notes.

Certificates will be granted in duplicate to subscribers for amounts so paid, and may be presented for payment for any fraction of that sum that can be specified.

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